THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1241.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

For Sale,
The finest Old Madeira and Sherry
WINE,
Butts, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks—Also, a few hundred bushels
CADIZ SALT.
BROWN, RIVES & Co.
Richmond, 6th August, 1804. 3w.
N. B.—Wanted to purchase, BANK SCRIP, of the Virginia Bank. B. R. & Co.

To Rent,
FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next, two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.
They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.
The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.
July 24th, 1804. tf

A Petition
WILL be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, to paſs a law authoriſing the proprietors of the Ferry across Staunton River, know by the name of *Bibb's Ferry*, to erect a Toll Bridge over the ſaid river, at ſome ſuitable and convenient place contiguous to ſaid ferry.
Auguſt 9th 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May 30, 1804.
John Lloyd and John Hanbury, ſurviving partners of Hanburys and Lloyd, Plts.
AGAINST
John Buchanan, Archibald Brice, Robert Weſt and Elizabeth Carter his wife; Meux Thornton and Precilla his wife; Henry Perrin and Anna his wife; Samuel Anderſon and Jannet his wife; John McKeand, Willis McKeand and Alexander McKeand, children & devisees of John McKeand, deceaſed; and James Watt, executor of Alexander McRobert, dec. who was executor of the ſaid John McKeand, dec. Defts.
In Chancery.
ROBERT Weſt is appointed guardian to Alexander McKeand, an infant defendant in this ſuit; and the cauſe coming on by conſent of the parties to be heard on the bill and amended bill, the anſwers of the defendants, replications, the will of John McKeand aforeſaid, and the proceedings in a ſuit at law in this court, brought by the complainants againſt the defendant Watt as executor aforeſaid, which judgment was obtained at the December ſeſſion 1801: Whereupon it is decreed and ordered, that Edmund Randolph, William Mitchell, Robert Pollard and Edmund W. Rootes, or any two or more of them, do expoſe to ſale at public auction, together or ſeparately, the LOT and TENEMENT in the proceedings mentioned, now in the occupation of William McCay; and the ſmall TENEMENTS and GROUND thereunto belonging which adjoin the tenement, conveyed in truſt to the defendants Buchanan and Brice, after the time and place of ſale ſhall have been adverſed four weeks in one or more of the Richmond newſpapers; the terms of ſale to be one third in cash, and the remaining two thirds payable in inſtallments with legal intereſt from the day of ſale; the firſt inſtallment to be paid twelve months, and the ſecond in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſers to give bonds for the ſaid two inſtallments, and in default of payment to be again ſold by the ſaid commiſſioners or any two of them for ready money, for the payment of the balances that may be due from the reſpective purchaſers: And it is further ordered, that the ſaid commiſſioners who may act do from the proceeds of the ſales hereby firſt directed, pay unto the complainants, their agent or attorney, three thouſand one hundred and twenty-five dollars thirty-one cents, with intereſt on two thouſand two hundred and twenty-two dollars ſixty-ſix cents, part thereof at five per cent. from the ſixteenth day of December one thouſand eight hundred and one, the balance appearing to be due the complainants by a ſtatement among the exhibits, and the coſts of this ſuit, and the ſurplus, if any, after deducting the charges of the ſale, to be brought into court, ſubject to ſuch order as may hereafter be made concerning the ſame; the monies firſt raiſed by the ſale to be applied to the ſatisfaction of the debt due the complainants: And it is further ordered, that ſuch of the commiſſioners as may act convey to the purchaſers in conformity to the terms of this decree, and that they make report of their proceedings to the court.
A Copy—Teſte,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Richmond, Auguſt 13, 1804.
IN purſuance of the foregoing decree, we ſhall expoſe to ſale at public auction, the LOT, TENEMENTS, GROUND and PROPERTY in the foregoing decree mentioned, on the 19th day of the next month, on the premiſes in the city of Richmond.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.
WM. MITCHELL.
ROBERT POLLARD.
EDM. W. ROOTES.

Valuable Land for Sale.
THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the head to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand bushels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be thot too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bouchan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to
DUNCAN CAMERON.
Hillſborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

FAMILY FLOUR.
A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe, kept for ſale by
GEORGE WATT.
Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt, executed by George Martin, of the county of Amherſt, to me, for the purpoſe of ſecuring a debt therein ſpecified, to William Brown & Co. of Warminſter, I will, on Thurſday, the 20th day of Sept. next, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Martin, proceed to SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, *for READY CASH,*
A NEGRO Man and Woman, two Horſes ſeveral head of Cattle, and ſundry articles of Houſehold Furniture, or as much thereof as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid debt with Intereſt and the expence attending this truſt.
RICHARD POWELL.
Warminſter, Auguſt 1ſt, 1804. 5w

For Glaſgow,

The British ſhip JEANIE,
JOHN Cowan, maſter, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will ſail by the firſt proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to
BUCHANAN & POLLOK:
Who offer for ſale on board ſaid ſhip,
10,000 bushels of
Liverpool Stoved Salt.
Peterſburg, 6th Auguſt, 1804.

NOTICE.
A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.
Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

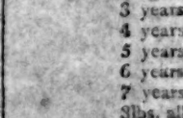
FAIRFIELD RACES.
ON Monday the 1ſt of October next, will be run for over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, a Sweepſtake for Colts three years old, two mile heats.—Seven Colts are entered at two hundred dollars each, and the ſubſcription cloſed. Weights, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.
On Thurſday, the 2d day of October, the Jockey Club Purſe of $400, will be run for, four mile heats.
The following day, the Purſe of the Proprietor of the Courſe, three mile heats.
WEIGHTS AS FOLLOW:
Aged Horſes, 133 lbs.—6 years old, 128.—5 years old, 118.—4 years old, 106.—3 years old, 90.
Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.
Richmond, Auguſt 18, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Fall Races
Will commence on Monday the 24th day of September next, and to continue 4 days.
FIRST Day—will be run for, the greateſt SWEEPSTAKES ever run for in America, for the number of horſes—5 horſes entered at $600 each, half forfeit, which will amount to $3000 if all ſtart, running 3 mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—It is ſuppoſed that the horſes which are entered for theſe Stakes are equal to any on the turf in America.
Second Day—will be run for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of $400—4 mile heats.
Third Day—the Proprietor's PURSE of $300—3 mile heats, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the following rules:

3 years old,	90lbs.
4 years old,	106
5 years old,	118
6 years old,	128
7 years old, or aged,	133

3lbs. allowed Mares and Geldings.
Fourth Day—a HANDY CAP PURSE of $150, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, running 2 mile heats, entrance $15—agreeable to the following rules:—For all loſing horſes, which run in any of the three preceding days races, who chooſe to ſtart for this day's purſe, the weights will be aſſigned by the judges, agreeable to their performance each day—all winning horſes the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Club—alſo, horſes that have not ſtarted for any of the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Any gentleman is at liberty to ſtart a nag for this purſe, whether he is a member of the Jockey Club or not. Certificates or other ſatisfactory proof of horſes ages, which ſtart each day, will be required by the judges.
Stabling and litter will be furniſhed for race horſes at the ground, GRATIS. N. B. The members of the Jockey Club are requeſted to meet at the race ground on the 23d of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of making arrangements for the different days running. RICH'D. B. GOODE, Sec'ry.
Broad-Rock, Auguſt 23d, 1804.

THE ſubſcriber, who is appointed Treaſurer for the Broad-Rock Jockey Club, requeſts thoſe ſubſcribers who have not paid up their ſubſcriptions for the laſt ſpring's purſe, to be pointed in paying them up on the firſt day of the fall races, at which time he hopes all the members will be pointed in paying up their fall ſubſcriptions.
THOMAS CHEATHAM, *Treaſurer.*
Auguſt 23d, 1804.

The full-blooded Engliſh Stallion
and moſt complete running horſe

TICKLE-TOBY,
WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in the upper end of Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.
THOMAS BRANCH.
Auguſt 7th, 1804.

Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT the Common Hall of the city of Richmond, will at their next monthly meeting, proceed to recommend to the Court of Huſtings for the ſaid city, one fit and proper perſon to be appointed a Conſtable of the ſaid city, in the room of LEIGHTON WOOD, who hath reſigned.
By order of the Hall,
ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.
ep4&7

A Runaway in the City Jail.
A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He ſays his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the repreſentatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madiſon county. He ſays Mr. Craven, in a ſpeculating trip to the Jerſies about 16 years ago, died there of the ſmall pox. It was at this time that he eſcaped from his maſter's ſervice, and has been travelling about in this ſtate and Maryland ever ſince, in the ſeveral occupations of mill-wright, carpenter and ſhoemaker—in the two laſt he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two ſons—*Michael*, the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further ſays, that his maſter was intimately acquainted with Maj. M'Dowell, a magiſtrate who lived within 7 or 8 miles of him.—The repreſentatives of Craven are requeſted to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertiſement, by
WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.
Richmond, June 20, 1804. 1aw6w.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May term, 1804.
James Calloway, *Plaintiff*,
AGAINST
Matthew Dobſon & Joſhua Dobſon, adminiſtrators of John Dobſon, deceaſed, *Defendants*
In Chancery, upon an injunction.
THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.
A Copy—Teſte,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 28th day of May, 1804,
BETWEEN
William Roberts, Plaintiff,
AND
Roger Dixon, eldeſt ſon and heir of Roger Dixon, deceaſed, Thomas Roberts, and Daniel Barret, Defendants.
THE defendant Roger Dixon not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, *it is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.
A Copy—Teſte. PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,
BETWEEN
William Glover and Elizabeth Glover, executor and executrix of Joſeph Glover, dec. *Plts.*
AND
James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertſon, ſurviving partners of Gordon, Monteith & Company, and Carter B. Harriſon, executor of James Williſon, deceaſed. *Defts.*
THE defendants James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertſon, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.
A Copy—Teſte. PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May term, 1804.
Charles Herries and Company, Plts.
AGAINST
Carter B. Harriſon, adminiſtrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Harriſon, deceaſed, and James Bruce Nicholls, Defts.
In Chancery.
THE defendant James Bruce Nicholls not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant James Bruce Nicholls do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.
A Copy—Teſte,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

BLANK BONDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Subſcriber
Offers for ſale on a credit of 90 days, a quantity of excellent
GREEN COFFEE,
in tierces and barrels.
RUM & LOAF SUGAR,
by the hhd.
WM. WISEHAM.
Auguſt 24, 1804 ep4w

Weſtham Iron Foundery,
NEAR RICHMOND.
THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; couch warmers; plain ſtoves and mault'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt couch, phaeton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; faſh and clock weights; patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to
JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.
March 24th, 1804. wtm.
P. S. Old Iron purchaſed by application as above.

United States, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May term, 1804.
James Hopkirk, ſurviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Company, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Chriſtopher McConnico and James Campbell, John Grayſon and Comrade Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceaſed, and Andrew J. McConnico, Defendants.
In Chancery.
On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, It is Ordered, That one of the commiſſioners of this court do examine, ſtate and ſettle, all matters and accounts between the plaintiff and the defendant Chriſtopher McConnico in this cauſe, ſtating ſuch matters ſpecially that either party may require or he think fit.
A Copy—Teſte,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.
Commiſſioner's-Office, Richmond, Aug. 7, 1804.
THE parties concerned are deſired to take notice, that I have appointed Friday the 9th day of November next for carrying into effect the within decretal order; upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and ſettlement.
WM. HAY, M. C.
1aw6w

A Ten Thouſand Dollar Prize,
Now to be had for the ſmall ſum of 6 Dollars!!!
SCHEME OF A
LOTTERY,
For the uſe of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth ſtreet, Philadelphia;
WHICH will poſitively commence drawing at the State Houſe in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for ſuch tickets as may remain for ſale during the drawing, or the caſh advanced for them on allowing a ſmall diſcount. From the great proportion a ready ſold, it is expected that the tickets will ſoon be raiſed to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thouſand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thouſand*,		3,000
1	*two thouſand*,		2,000
1	*one thouſand*,		1,000
4	*five hundred*,		2,000
10	*three hundred*,		3,000
20	*two hundred*,		4,000
35	*one hundred*,		3,500
90	*fifty*,		4,500
100	*twenty*,		2,000
6000	*ſeven*,		42,000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the 10th day*,		500
1	*15th*,		500
1	*20th*,		500
1	*25th*,		500
1	*30th*,		500
1	*35th*,		500
1	*40th*,		1000
1	*45th*,		1000
1	*50th*,		1000
1	*55th*,		1000
1	*firſt drawn No. on the laſt day, when there ſhall be only 600 tickets in the wheel*,		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Conſiderably leſs than two blanks to a prize.
The prizes to be paid 30 days after the cloſe of the drawing—ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
*** Tickets for ſale by
George Taylor, jun. No. 86, South Second-ſtreet. Matthew M'Connell, No. 62, Cheſnut-ſtreet; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, South Sixth-ſtreet;
ANTHONY HOOKEY, Corner of Green and Third-ſtr.
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, Iron-ſtreet,
Commiſſioners.
Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.
Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.
☞ Letters addreſſed to either of whom, poſt-paid and incloſing the caſh, will be duly attended to.
Auguſt 24th, 1804. ep23t

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The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1804.

☞ CANDIDUS, No. IV. shall appear on Wednesday next.

BANK OFFICERS ELECTED.

William Mandridge, 1st Teller.
Thomas Williamson, 2d do.
Julius B. Dandridge, Discount Clerk.
William Robertson, Runner.
——— Allen, Porter.

It is said, that the place of High Admiral of France will be reserved for Jerome Bonaparte, whose marriage is to be cancelled, as it has not obtained the Emperor's consent, and his rights returned to him.

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

Christopher Greenup, Esq. is elected Governor.—Mr. Bullock appears to have the greatest number of votes for Lieutenant Governor.

John Fowler, G. M. Bedinger, John Boyle, and General Matthew Walton, are all said to be re-elected to Congress.

The issue of the election in the first district was not known—the candidates were Col. Matthew Lyon, and Gen. Charles Hopkins.

CONCERNING PEDLARS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country, to his correspondent in this city.

"We are highly gratified in finding, that your newspapers, instead of being devoted to personal abuse, as formerly, are now the instruments of useful information. Many important subjects, concerning which we remote farmers cannot otherwise obtain satisfactory information, have been investigated in different papers, so that by folding our papers round the neighborhood, we all see what each contains.

"Although we have no right to complain, as to what is published, or what is neglected, yet it appears extraordinary, that none of the gentlemen writers have thought it worth their while to shew the inconveniences which the public suffers from the number of PEDLARS, who now like locusts infest the whole country, devour our provisions and carry off our money.

"I expect it will be answered, that any restriction upon the pedlars may be an infringement of the people's rights, and may perhaps prevent the legislature from affording reasonable remedies. But if the legislature could be fully satisfied even of the inconveniencies which are sustained by this neighborhood alone, I am confident that some new regulations would take place.

"There might formerly be good reason for allowing pedlars to carry their merchandize to people's houses.—Then we had but few roads, and they were very bad;—good roads are now to be found every where, and we are blessed with a regular commerce, conducted mostly by men of character, so that there is no excuse for peddling. Besides, the establishment of a bank, with so large a capital, proves that people have at last opened their eyes, and perceive their true interests. These things being considered, there can be no doubt that the legislature will make new regulations as to pedlars, if the subject should be properly laid before them.

"I shall be glad to receive your answer, and to know your sentiments upon the subject. It will afford me great pleasure in being useful to the public in any way, and in particular in giving all the assistance in my power to put an end to the practice—so that many hundreds of sturdy fellows may be compelled to get their livings by honest industry—and the poor people may preserve their meat and bread for their children, and their money for absolute necessaries, instead of parting with it for trinkets and trifles."

ÆROSTATION.—A young man, a pupil of Blanchard's, arrived lately in a balloon at Cussionieres. He had been as high as 2,400 yards, and much above the mountains of Bugey. He was only four hours and a half in making 12 leagues.

Mr. Roberson of the Galvanic Society at Paris, has communicated to the emperor of Russia a method to multiply the breaking up of waste land, by means of a new ingeniously constructed plough, with four shares, which move at once, and a lever determines the depth of the furrows exactly.

MOREAU.—It has been announced in the Paris Moniteur (the government paper) that this general has been banished to America—to what part is not suggested.—Other papers mention that he left his prison on the 21st June, and proceeded for Perpignan, followed by his consort; and that he is to embark from Spain to America. The general, it is said, has no intimation of this arrangement, and had just furnished his apartments in the Temple. When he was on his trial, he was treated with much respect. After he delivered his speech before the court, he was loudly applauded by the spectators, and the guards presented arms when he passed. Several of the conspirators have been pardoned on the supplications of female relations, who prostrated themselves at the feet of the emperor, and were seconded in their prayers by the empress Josephine and her daughter. (*Palladium.*)

It has been several times publicly recommended to elect gov. Clinton, the late governor of the state of New-York, president of the United States. This has been done on the supposition, that there would be no other candidates at the next election, than Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Clinton. Not the least objection has appeared—from which the inference is just, that the pretensions of Mr. Clinton are fair, and that his election as president would be acceptable to the people.

It is my design to discuss this matter a little, and to offer some reasons why Mr. Clinton is entitled to a preference. These reasons shall be drawn principally from his character and services—and from the benefits which would result to the union, in case of his election.

1. His character and services. Upon either of these it is unnecessary to say much; because they are generally known, and admit of no contradiction. The circumstance of his being so many years governor of the state of New-York, together with his being elected again, after he had retired, against a powerful opposition, are sufficient testimonies of his worth, and of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. Surely he would not have held the place of chief magistrate in so important a state, for a great length of time, nor would he have been forced from his voluntary retirement, had not experience taught that the utmost confidence was to be reposed in his wisdom and virtue.

Mr. Clinton is a revolutionary character, few of which description now remain. Those who know his exertions and services, in the most gloomy times, can estimate them best. He hid not himself from danger, but freely and nobly faced the enemy in the field. Gen. Washington knew his value, and always paid him a marked respect. He was among the first whom Washington visited after his acceptation of the presidency; and he never forgot the merits of those who had bravely struggled in a difficult and doubtful contest.

Some think, or affect to think, that the office of vice-president is honor and reward enough. How is this consistent with their professions of regard for Mr. Clinton? How can it be reconciled with the ideas of strict justice? Is it proper to turn a deserving man out of an important office, and to put him into another where he can render little service, and be no way conspicuous? Is not this to insult rather than to gratify the feelings of one who has devoted himself to the public good? (*N. Y. Spectator.*)

Pennsylvania Parties.—It is amusing to observe the conduct of the *republicans* in that state—they are split into divisions, and each party have their favorite candidates.—While the Leibites have received a severe castigation in the Freeman's Journal, the Aurora has not been inactive. Tench Coxe, and the candidates he supports have been most unmercifully mauled by Duane. Tench is upbraided with conducting the British army into Philadelphia when we were struggling for liberty; with being a coward, a liar, and a political apostate; and yet three years ago—nay, not so much, not three years—this very man, this Tench Coxe, was a principal writer and supporter of the Aurora, was caressed and esteemed by the editor, and proclaimed as a steady republican, though the circumstances alluded to by Duane were known to him, and were engraven on the mind of every American.—*Oh, the consistency of democracy!* (*ibid.*)

We have stated, on information which will not be contradicted, that Spain has refused to ratify the convention heretofore agreed on, which convention, among other stipulations, allowed to the citizens of the United States, an indemnity for the spoliations committed on their property by the government and subjects of Spain. The reason assigned by Cevallos for this refusal was expressed as follows: "*The accession of Louisiana has so varied the relations between Spain and the United States, that we cannot, and will not, ratify the convention.*"

Hence it appears, that the boasted acquisition of Louisiana, which has been so much trumpeted and celebrated by our *leading-string administration*, and for which we *have paid* FIFTEEN MILLIONS *of Dollars*, or nearly one fifth part of the whole amount of our national debt, may cost fifty millions more to quiet the possession. This boasted bargain turns out to be, *neither more nor less than a purchase of individual injury and national dishonor*—Of individual injury, being the cause of an absolute refusal to ratify an act of just retribution to our citizens—Of national dishonor, inasmuch as the refusal is made by a government, which a proper exertion of our power could have compelled to the performance of its engagements, and even shaken to the base of its authority.

But the energies of our country are paralyzed, and her resources wasted in the trembling hands to which they have been confided—The claims of our citizens are disregarded, and the character of the nation, when brought into competition with the ease and convenience of our own rulers, is an object of no importance.

The frown of war might shorten their stay in office—peace must, therefore, be maintained at any sacrifice. (*Pol. Reg.*)

FRENCH TRIAL.

(From Journal des Tribunaux.)

Jacques Nottier, an invalid, aged 25, having lost his right leg in the service of the Republic, appeared on the 16th Ventose, before the criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine, accused of having married within these last eight months, three different women, Maria Dabaud, Maria Bertrand, and Louisa Perrani, who were all present and proved their acts of marriage, before the 2d, 4th, and 9th municipalities of Paris. During the trial it came out, that the prisoner had made it for years a regular practice to marry a new wife where ever he went with his regiment; and to the knowledge of his own brother he had already fourteen French wives alive, besides one Italian, one Swiss, and two Dutch women who had been married to him in those countries, when in garrison, or encamped there.—Before he was eighteen he had been divorced, according to the laws of the Republic, from five wives, not included in the above number, by whom he had six children; and the three wives now before the tribunal all declared themselves to be in a state of pregnancy by him. Being asked by the public accuser if he had many children with the other women not present, though known to be married to him? he answered very coolly, "I had at least one with each woman, and I believe that I have as many children alive as I can count years."

He offered to give the names and places of residence of as many wives as he could *remember* to have married; and gave in the names of eleven in eleven different departments. To gain time to inquire after these women, the Commissary of Government proposed, and the Tribunal consented, to put off this trial until the 6th Germinal, on which day, eight of those women, each with a child, came before the tribunal, and identified their faithless husband, who had the impudence to declare, that if he had been Grand Sultan, he should have kept them all in his Seraglio, as he loved them all with the same affection. After a trial of three hours, he was found guilty of *Bigamy*, and condemned to be punished with a *fortnight's* imprisonment, and to regard Anna Varois, whom he had married nine years ago, as his only wife. To this he refused to assent, saying, that instead of punishment, he deserved a reward; and that many persons had been made Members of the Legion of Honour for less patriotic deeds than his, and that he intended to petition the First Consul for obtaining permission to chuse his *wife* among his *own wives*.

REVIEW OF JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

NO. VII.

Wealth is the nerve of national power. In conflicts between kingdoms it is the source of recruiting armies, whose ranks are thinned by slaughter and disease. It not only conquers by land, but it opens the empire of the ocean. Must it not then excite surprise and regret, to perceive Mr. Jefferson, lavishing the treasure of the nation, the only sure defence against the disposition, or the the actual encroachment of ambitious and domineering states? Nor is it a matter of less surprise, to see this treasure applied to strengthen our enemies, expended on a ship of a people, who have recently shown their total disregard of the laws of nations and the principles of justice, by wantonly stripping us of millions, and refusing redress. Almost thirty three thousand dollars were expended to repair the Berceau, a French vessel, whose original cost is stated at little more, than thirteen thousand.—No law, treaty, or national compact imposed any obligation for such singular and unprecedented conduct.

To prove the expenditure of money on the Berceau by order of the executive, and the manner, in which it was repaired, we shall give extracts of a letter of Samuel Brown, Navy Agent, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Boston, October 31, 1801.

SIR—I now enclose an account of repairs made on, and the supplies furnished to the French national corvette, Le Berceau, agreeably to your instructions of the 2d April last, amounting to 32,839 dollars 54 cents.

"You have directed to be stated the precise condition Le Berceau was in, as to her equipment of every kind on the delivery to the officers, appointed on the part of the French Republic, to receive her. On the 23d of June, she was formally delivered up: but as many of the supplies were necessarily made after that time, I conceive the object, intended, would not be embraced by stating her condition at that period. I think there is no better way of ascertaining repairs and supplies, she received at public expense, and the condition of her equipment at the termination of the supplies, than by reference to the account, which I hope you will think to be sufficiently explanatory. But it may not be amiss in me to make some general observations on the subject. I shall therefore say, that *the best shipwrights, blacksmiths, caulkers, joiners, mast makers, riggers, and other workmen in this place were employed on the repairs; that their work was well executed, and the materials furnished for the purpose, were of the best kind.* That wherever the copper on her bottom appeared to have received any injury, it was repaired with new. *In these respects there cannot be a doubt of her being placed in a better condition than she was in at the period immediately anterior to the action with the Boston.* Her masts, bowsprit, spars, tops and caps were all new, and made in the best and most substantial manner. Her shrouds, stays and cordage were all new, and of the best quality, being made of the finest yarns excepting about four tons of the latter. She was furnished with a new cable of eighteen inches, one hundred and twenty fathoms in length, and amply supplied with spare cordage. In addition to upwards of thirty sails, that were saved from the wreck, which were put in good order, she was furnished with a complete new set of sails, made of the best duck. *Her condition, as to her masts, spars, shrouds, stays and sails, was doubtless made much better by the repairs, than at the period referred to above.*

"Her supply of blocks and block work was ample. She was furnished with a new barge, and her other boats were well repaired, and she was abundantly supplied with water casks.

"Her cabin was sufficiently furnished with tables, desks, chairs, crockery ware and other furniture. *In these respects there cannot be a doubt she was also placed in a better condition, than she was in, at the period referred to.*

"*She was furnished with beef, pork, bread, beans, rice, flour, oil, rum, wine, and other stores, which were of the best kind,* for a voyage of three months."

Here then we have one instance of the expenditure of money by the direction of the President, required by no treaty, authorised by no law, and in VIOLATION of the CONSTITUTION. Indeed the government have manifested a consciousness of wrong by defending this waste of public money, in no less than four different ways. At one time, we are told our convention with France required it; at another, that it was justified by the principles of reason and maxims of sound policy; at a third, it is *falsely and unblushingly asserted* that *these repairs were ordered by the preceding administration* and at a fourth, that the Berceau was considered, and repaired, as an American vessel. These several modes of defence require a short examination.

In the convention with France was a provision, that the ships of both nations, taken after the time of the ratification of it, should be mutually restored. Allowing then a construction of this convention, requiring the restoration of the Berceau in the state, in which it was at the commencement of the battle with the Boston, whence was derived the power to place it in a better condition, than at that period? Neither this treaty, nor any law passed on the subject, gave such a power. Yet an agent of government expressly informs, that her state of repair on delivery was better, than immediately anterior to the time of capture. Her cabin was filled with the furniture of luxury. Her stores were such as are seen only on the splendid table.—The best workmen, and the best materials were alone fit, to strengthen and decorate a ship, belonging to a nation of pirates. The administration were not only laying open the breasts of the country, but directing the danger, with which an enemy desired to pierce it. The words of the treaty, however, do not admit of such a construction. It would be criminating ourselves. If admitted, a defensive war, carried on to save our seamen from captivity, and our property from destruction, must be pronounced unjustifiable. It is even a misfortune to take the ships of an enemy, because if we conquer, we must make compensation; if conquered we must be compensated. An equality of right however demanded the reparation of the Boston by *France*, if it required that of the Berceau by *America*. The truth is, Bonaparte could claim nothing more by the treaty, than the restoration of the vessel, shattered as it was when it first came into our possession. The thirty two thousand dollars, which were expended on it, can only be placed to the account of the partiality and overflowing affection for France, which have ever characterized Mr. Jefferson.

When a chief magistrate condescends to explain any measure of his administration, the possession of complete information gives a nation a right to expect a satisfactory defence. So far from referring to the treaty, or law, authorizing an expenditure of money on the Berceau, the president, with more sincerity than his supporters, and with less distrust of his party, justifies the transaction on the principles of reason and policy. In a message, in April 1802, to the house of representatives, requesting information concerning this vessel he says; "I now transmit the papers, desired in your resolution of the sixth instant. Those respecting the Berceau will sufficiently explain themselves. The officer, charged with her repairs, states in his letter, received August 27, 1801, that he had been led by circumstances, which he explains, TO GO CONSIDERABLY BEYOND HIS ORDERS. In questions between nations, who have no common umpire but reason, something must often be yielded of mutual opinion to enable them to meet in a common point." Had we not before arrived in that common point, in which France could meet us? Must a large sum be expended on the Berceau in addition to thirty millions of dollars to strengthen the ties of friendship, and produce a mutual sentiment of harmony? What equivalent have we received from the MAGNANIMOUS REPUBLIC for all these marks of affection, more grateful, than simple condescension? She has not even repaired the Boston. She has only insulted our petitions for redress. A subordinate officer, confiding in the inclination of the executive for justification, could go considerably beyond his orders, in adding to the power of an inveterate foe. Though Mr. Jefferson may feel willing to be a viceroy of Bonaparte; yet, I trust, the spirit, which animated Americans, when achieving their independence, is not so broken, nor their national pride, so humbled by the insults, they have received, that they are prepared to become a colony of France.

A third kind of defence for repairing the Berceau is, that it was done in pursuance of the orders of the preceding administration. No less an officer than the Attorney General, had the effrontery to make the assertion. How consistent it was with truth, a letter from Mr. Stoddert, then Secretary of the Navy, to S. Higginson and Co. dated December 19, 1800, will determine. "I have "the honour to request, that you will cause the "French ship, Le Berceau, to be purchased for the "United States, and afterwards have her placed "where she will be secure, with just as many men "on board, as will be necessary to take care of "her. MAKE NO REPAIRS." Regard for the reputation of the government, if not for his own, ought to have restrained the Attorney-General from a direct violation of truth, to avoid the public odium, which he knew, must attach to conduct, so inimical to the interest of the country.

The last attempt to continue the confidence of the people in the present rulers is a report of Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy, to Congress; in which, on the 6th of February, 1802, he says, "the corvette Berceau being the property of the "United States, the expenses of repairing her "were defrayed out of the fund, appropriated to "the expense of repairing the public ships of the "United States." Unfortunately however for this statement a brother of the present Secretary, S. Smith, on the 20th of March preceding, then acting as Secretary, wrote to S. Higginson, and Co. that "the *French national ship, the Berceau, is to* "*be restored under the treaty. You will please to* "*cause her to be delivered with all her guns, ammu-* "*nition, apparel, and every thing, belonging to* "*her, to the order of Mr. Pichon,* when such order shall appear." Thus is this defence as groundless as the others. To assume so many modes of it is evidence, that the action cannot be justified.—Indeed from the preceding facts we have a right to infer, that Mr. Jefferson has betrayed the interest of the nation, and *directly violated the constitution, by expending an enormous sum without any approbation for the same by law,* on the vessel of people, who had not only robbed us of millions, but threatened our independence.

HUME.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated June 24.

"The tragedy of the Revenge was performed here last night. The character of Alonzo was sustained by Mr. Barrymore, and Zanga by Mr. Cooper. In the last scene of the play, where Alonzo stabs himself with the dagger which he had previously wrested from Zanga, poor Barrymore realized the scene. It was a real African dagger, a favorite of Mr. Cooper, and the same which he always uses in acting Zanga. Mr. Barrymore, not aware of this, struck himself violently with this dreadful weapon, and instantly fell upon the stage. As he lay upon the stage, he called softly for help, saying, "I am wounded; it is a real dagger." For a few seconds the performers stood motionless from terror. At length some cried out, "Drop the curtain," and an alarm was excited. Some ran from the house, others flew to the stage to gratify their curiosity; among these were two medical gentlemen, who gave their assistance. Upon examination they found that the dagger took a slanting direction across the lower ribs, which it passed over, and lodged in his belly, in which it inflicted a wound of about an inch. He lost a great deal of blood; it flowed over the stage. The wound was dressed upon the stage, after which he was carried home faint with the loss of blood. This morning I called at his lodgings, in company with a gentleman of the theatre, but the surgeons had ordered that no one should be permitted to see him. We are told he is not considered in danger.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London dates to July 4, received at Boston, by the Eliza, Capt. Smith, in 38 days passage from London.

LONDON, July 4.

The following is given in a morning paper as an extract of a private letter from Paris, dated June 18:—"Bonaparte intends next week to set out for the coast; and as he is to return before the 14th of July, the common belief here is, that should wind and circumstances permit, something will be undertaken before that period.

"The day before yesterday, extra couriers left this city for Holland, Boulogne, and Brest, with orders for our naval commanders to seize the first opportunity of putting to sea, and *coute qui coute*, land in England, as many troops as possible, so that, before the coronation ceremony, an invasion and victory may be announced.

"Our fleet is nearly as numerous, and the Texel fleet not much inferior, to the English blockading fleet. But, both in our fleets & flotillas are some chosen ships, & picked and desperate crews, called *enfans perdus*, who, as an advanced guard, are to try to create confusion among their enemies, by boarding, &c. and, by it, permit the remainder of their fleets and transports to escape, and to land their troops in England. Every man of these crews, who survives, is to be created a member of the Legion of Honor, and to receive a pension.

"On board these ships are, besides, combustible matters of a new compositson, which are said to be inextinguishable.

"According to what I have heard in conversation with the French naval and military officers, the Brest fleet is intended to invade the west; the Texel fleet the east; the Boulogne flotilla the south of England. As to Ireland, they said, it would fall by itself, if they were victorious in Great Britain.

"These particulars are not secrets here, but talked of in our first and best informed societies."

That Bonaparte soon will, and must, attempt an invasion, fools only cannot foresee, and traitors dare to deny. He has pledged himself to France and to the world—and, prepared as he now is, his own troops will regard a longer delay as a defeat. If we are upon our guard, and possess the same spirit and patriotism which we evinced last year, the sooner we have tried our strength with our irreconcilable foe the better; because we are convinced it will finish to his shame, and, perhaps, make the first year of his empire the last. With all his powerful means the real and relative situation of this extraordinary man is as

desperate as in any part of his career. A defeat will inevitably be followed, not only by loss of rank and authority, but that of life itself; for he owes every thing to an uninterrupted success, and, flatteted as his soldiers have been, with an easy and certain conquest, misfortunes will soon annihilate the golden image, which prosperity alone has set up; Pichegru and Moreau will be remembered, and the universe revenged. Besides, detested and feared as Bonaparte is, every where upon the continent, a defeat would be now, as after the battle of Aboukir, a signal for a new confederacy; and while disunion, disaffection, and perhaps civil wars, raged at home, France would experience an invasion from abroad, and the disconted, enslaved, and oppressed Swiss, Batavians and Italians, seize the first opportunity to throw off a yoke, which notwithstanding commanded addressess and deputarions, they wear with so much disgust.

Private accounts from Paris, of the 10th, state, that 900 men of the imperial guard, had preceded Bonaparte to the coast. They add, that between the 21st May and the 7th June, upwards of two hundred vessels, some of them with troops, entered Boulogne, from Flushing, Ostend, Havre, &c.

All our accounts from the continent concur in stating, that the long menaced invasion is on the eve of being attempted. Our letters from Holland during the week, state that the encampment in the neighborhood of Beverwick had broken up for the purpose of embarkation, and that all the forces in North Holland were moving towards the Helder for like purpose.

The circumstance, however, which more than any other convinces us that the enemy are about to engage in some naval enterprize, is, that the crews of all the French privateers are impressed immediately on their return to port, and sent to man the national marine; so general and so urgent is the order of this subject, that the famous privateer, the Blonde, which made greater devastation in our commerce, than any other of the enemy's cruisers, has been stripped of all her hands; and we learn by a letter which we yesterday received from the Phœnix frigate, that she is laid up in passage, near Bayonne. There are four other privateers similarly circumstanced, at this latter port, and from thence to Bordeax, upwards of twenty.—It is not probable that the government would forego the advantages resulting from the active occupation of those cruisers, if their services were not required for objects of more importance; or that they would be prematurely taken from a condition, in which they enriched the country as well as themselves, and materially embarrassed our trade.

Bonaparte has officially notified his elevation to the imperial dignity, to the courts of Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stutgard, Wirtemburg and Munich, but no answers had been returned at the date of the last advices from those capitals.

It is reported that the French troops are about to evacuate Hanover, which is to be occupied by Prussian troops till a peace.

There is another report in circulation on the continent, that Bonaparte has proposed to Russia and Prussia, to partition the electorate of Hanover and the Hanse Towns.

Dispatches were received from Sir J. Borlase Warren, at Petersburg, which are said to be of a very important nature. Whatever may be the result of these communications between the courts of England and Russia, we can have no doubt but they must refer to objects of very general interest to the states of the continent. It is said that Russian ships full of troops, have arrived at Corfu.

Another violent cannonade took place on the French coast, between Calais and Boulogne, on Saturday morning, supposed to have been occasioned by some of our cruizers attacking a division of the enemy's flotilla on its way from the eastward to the grand depot at Boulogne.

The prorogation of parliament is fixed for to-morrow month, unless something new and extraordinary shall happen.

His majesty has completely recovered his health.

Bonaparte, in his late addresses to the continental sovereigns, calls them all *cousins*; but they, we believe, exclaim in return, with Father Edgard—"The Devil burn the relationship, honey."

Yesterday we received a letter from an officer of L'Impeteux, one of the in-shore squadron of the fleet off Brest, dated on Monday last, which announces that the French fleet in the outer harbor, apparently ready for sea, comprised twenty-two sail of the line and ten frigates, with several transports. An opinion prevailed in our squadron, that the enemy would take the first favorable opportunity to put to sea.

The court of Cassation, to whose reversion the French state prisoners had referred their sentences, was to declare judgment about the 20th ult.

The colour of the imperial mantle, to be worn by Bonaparte on the 14th July, is blue with golden stars. It is singular that Bonaparte should have had always a star fixed at the top and bottom of the boxes of the playhouses where he went, and in different parts of the palaces he inhabits. Mons. de Kotzebue, in an interesting work lately published, entitled, "Recollections from Paris in the year 1804," particularly mentions this circumstance as ominous.

SLAVE TRADE.

House of Lords, July 2.—The bill from the Commons for abolishing the slave trade, was taken up. His royal highness the Duke of Clarence presented two petitions against the bill.

July 3.—The Slave Trade Abolition bill being read, Lord Hawkesbury moved, that it be read a "second time this day three months." A debate ensued. Lord Grenville advocated the bill; which was opposed by Earl St. Vincent and the Duke of Clarence. The latter maintained, that a property to an immense amount was vested in the trade, and therefore a determination respecting its abolition ought to be considered. He was fully convinced that the abolition was inexpedient, and therefore he was in favor of any motion that retarded its progress. The motion to postpone the second reading of the bill for three months, passed without a division.

The French fleet in Brest harbor (July 1st) comprised twenty-two sail of the line, and ten frigates. The British fleet off that port, at the same time, consisted of thirty-five sail of the line, viz. one of 112 guns; one of 110; one of 100; one of 98; four of 80; and nineteen of 74; under the following flag officers, admiral Cornwallis, vice-admirals Cotton, Calder and Cottingwood; and rear-admirals Graves, Northask and Domett.

PARIS, June 20.

The Monieteur of this day contains the following note upon a paragraph which has appeared in the English newspapers, stating that the object of Messrs. Fox and Grey's visit to Mr. Pitt, was to communicate to him some propositions that had been made by Mr. Livington, relative to France:

"This assertion is destitute of probability. The English government might receive from any other traveller, the information which it is pretended has been obtained from Mr. Livingston; the report which has been circulated, that this minister was charged with any overtures, direct or indirect, on the part of the French government, being utterly destitute of foundation. All Europe knows that France has always wished for peace, and that war has been made against us in order to plunder our commerce, and under pretences at once false, frivolous, and ridiculous."

The speech of Jules Polignac before the tribunal made a great impression upon the judges as well as upon the audience, and has made him the favorite of the Parisians.—With a calm and firm voice he said—

"Should my brother Armand be found guilty, and I be declared innocent, I supplicate most earnestly to be permitted to take his place, and die for him; he has a wife; I am unmarried; and, in the present situation of my king, my country, and my family, I have no ties that attach me to life; which, besides, I have not enjoyed long enough to regret much its loss. An unfortunate, but loyal exile from my youth, I have tasted little of existence but its wretchedness which is now become almost insupportable; and I see no other happiness or glory upon this side of the grave than to be allowed to ascend the same scaffold where the virtuous of men and of kings, Louis XVI. has bled. My sentiments are, besides, unalterable, neither to be shaken by terror, nor changed by clemency. No Polignac was ever a traitor, either to his God or to his king; and I shall certainly not be the first who dishonors my name. Whether I am to die in an hour, or to live for a centhry, my constant prayer and wish shall be, that Providence may restore to my country its lawful sovereign."

During this speech, of which this is only a short sketch, several ladies in the galleries with their tears evinced the interest he inspired. Even the gens d'armes were moved at seeing his firmness, and hearing his frankness.

NEW-YORK, August 23.

By the ship Eliza, capt. Smith, arrived at Boston on Friday last, from London, accounts are received to the 4th July.

From any intelligence which has transpired by this arrival, it does not appear, that either of the great powers of Europe have progressed so far in the execution of their real designs, as to warrant a precise conjecture as to the point, extent, or final result of the present warfare. In support however of the opinion of the continuance of war, on the distinct idea that Great-Britain must either fight or be enslaved, we subjoin the following remarks, from the London Times, of July 4:—

"Since the report that France had made some advances towards Peace, the question seems to be, Would it be prudent in Great-Britain to listen to any overtures, that must of course be of a temporary nature? Or should we treat them as a mere stratagem of war, as fallacious, and ultimately destructive to our dearest interest.

"That peace is much to be desired, ought not to be dissembled. Our expenses are great, though if the government attend to the same principles of œconomy which distinguished the late administration, they need not be ruinous; much of our active industry is absorbed by the military pursuits; foreign conquests present us with no prospect of advantages; and for the sake of humanity, itself, we ought to wish for peace.

"On the other hand, is the peace which we have to expect from Bonaparte, the peace which Englishmen ought to desire? Universal empire, at least over the European world, is the darling project, the ruling passion of the upstart Emperor. He confides in his fortune, hitherto so propitious, and expects every thing from it. Will the peace that he shall conclude, then, be any other than a short lived truce, a temporary suspension of hostilities? England forms the sole substantial impediment to the gratification of his utmost wishes.—Could he once subdue England and get the disposal of her navies, what might he not effect? Will he, if he should conclude a peace, consent to disband his numerous armies? Will he bind himself from making any further preparations? Or will he employ the leisure which such an arrangement will afford, in recruiting his forces, in re establishing his marine, and informing or improving such naval alliance as may the better enable him to accomplish his hostile designs?

"Peace is absolutely necessary to France; it is not so to England, provided a proper degree of the public œconomy be pursued in prosecuting the war. The commerce and manufactures of France are ruined by the war; by peace they would be in some measure renovated, if not restored. Bonaparte would, therefore, by peace, acquire a vast accession of popularity, which it is not our interest he should possess. It was, indeed, in the character of "Restorer of Peace," that his government became established. It is not, however, to be imagined, that the French government will at all relax in its preparations for war and for invasions; it will exert itself to the utmost to ruin us, in either way, but, in our opinion, that of a fallacious peace is far more dangerous. One decided opinion, indeed, is that Europe, and England in particular, can have no real, no solid peace, while Bonaparte continues at the head of the French government; and a prosecution of the war, melancholy as is that prospect, is the only circumstance that afford, an hope of a change for the benefit of mankind."

August 24.

We learn by Captain Pierry, of the schr. Lively from the City of Santo Domingo, that no attack had been made on that place by the indigenous army under Dessalines, nor was such an event expected there, the troops being stationed at a considerable distance. The island throughout was tranquil.—An interrupted intercourse was permitted to American vessels by the British blockading squadron, who were stationed there for the avowed purpose of intercepting a French fleet which was daily expected with reinforcements.

—

The sloop Phœbe, capt. Shepherd, on her voyage from Richmond to Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, foundered on the 12th instant 20 miles to the Northward of Hog Island, and sunk. The crew, five in number, took to the boat which was but 12 feet long; and though it blew a gale of wind they were fortunately drifted ashore in Lynhaven Bay; after being 40 hours in the boat.

—

COMMUNICATION.

According to Sir Isaac Newton's calculation, the comet that made its appearance in 1680, imbibed so much heat by its approach to the sun, that it would have been two thousand times hotter than any red hot iron, had it been a globe of that metal; and that supposing it as large as the earth, and at the same distance from the sun, it would be fifty thousand years in cooling, before it recovered its natural temper. In like manner, if an American considers the great ferment into which our political world is thrown at present, and how intensely it is heated in all its parts, he cannot suppose that it will cool again in less than three hundred years. In such a tract of time it is possible that the hearts of the present generation may be extinguished.

T. M.

—

From PARIS June 16.

Lewis Ducorps,—Rochelle, Rusillon and Armand Gulliard, condemned to death, having obtained their pardon. In granting this to Rochelle, the Emperor said to his mother, who solicited it 'The crimes of children are often the fruit of the bad education they have received from their parents.' The pardon of Ducrops was granted to the entreaties of his sister. The emperor put with kindness several questions to this young person. On hearing that Ducrops is of Rouen, 'I am sorry' said he, 'that an inhabitant of that city should be found in this odious affair, and I wish to persuade myself that, as you tell me, that the youth of your brother, and certain unfortunate circumstances render him less criminal."

An Arrette had been issued ordering that all the furniture and moveable effects in the ci-devant royal palace of Turin and in all the royal mansions of the Princes, situate in the six departments of Piedmont should be transferred to the garde-meuble of palace of Turin to be employed in the erection of the imperial palaces. Persons who have become fair purchasers of these articles are to be reimbursed.

—

August 25

A gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Nostra Senora del Carmen, from Porto Rico, informs that a vessel had arrived there in 28 days from Corunna, with advices of the Prince of Peace (the Spanish Minister) having fled to England, whither he had previously deposited considerable sums of money; and that his precipitate flight was occasioned by Bonaparte's making a formidable demand of the King of Spain that this minister should be given up to justice as a principal actor in the late conspiracy against the internal and external safety of the French Republic.

—

In the schooner John, from St. Thomas, came passenger Madame Maria Louis Toussaint, widow of the late General Toussaint Louveture.

—

By the schooner Emmeline, in 39 days from Bordeaux, we have received French papers to the 9th July.

We learn verbally, that about the 13th July Moreau passed through Bordeaux, on his way to Spain, for the purpose of embarking for America; that the preparations for the invasion of England were still progressing; and that on the 9th an embargo, which had been laid on all neutral vessels, was taken off, but renewed on the day following.

—

RALEIGH, August 27.

The following communication (which we think cannot be better told than in the writer's own words) exhibits to view a miserable object of afflicted humanity, which we readily make public, in hopes that, by doing so, the friends of the unhappy object, may be apprized of her situation, and learn where she may be found:

"*Wadesborough, August* 19, 1804.

"A most melancholy and distressing instance of human affliction has lately appeared in this place. On Thursday last as one of our citizens was in search of his horses, about a mile from town, he discovered a woman entirely naked, sitting on a stump, and apparently asleep; but on being approached, she sprung up and shewed evident symptoms of insanity. On his return to town, he communicated what he had seen, and a party immediately went in search of the unhappy object; they soon found her and brought her to town with them; since which time she has been closely confined.—She is totally a stranger here, the only trace of her that can be discovered is, that she passed through this place about six weeks ago, going as she then said, from some part of South-Carolina, to see a physician in one of the upper counties of this state (at this time however it was not observed that she was delirious.) She is a small woman, about twenty-five or thirty years of age, with black hair and dark complexion. She has no lucid intervals, nor can we obtain from her either her name, place of abode, or the name of her friends or connections. She has been furnished with clothes, which however she will not wear one moment longer than she is watched. In her ravings, she frequently calls on the name of William Conner, or Connel, calling him dear Billy, and sometimes speaking of him as if he was her husband. She also frequently mentions the name of Russel; but these names she uses in so wild and incoherent a manner that no trace of her can be collected from them. I have been in the mad-house at Philadelphia, and have often seen maniacs elsewhere; but I have never witnessed so distressing an instance of the privation of intellect as this unhappy women presents. She has been, since here, and will continue to be treated with all the care and tenderness that her situation will admit of; but I submit to you, whether you may not possibly aid the cause of humanity by publishing such extracts from this letter as you may think proper; and request the re-publication of them in the southern papers, so that if this unfortunate creature has any friends they may learn where she is, and be enabled to come to her relief."

☞ I have been told that she was seen about seven miles from this place, in the woods, start naked, and upon her hand and knees, cropping the grass and herbage around, and eating it like a brute."

PORK.

FORTY one barrels prime PORK, New-York inspection, for sale by FR'S. FOLLET,
Next door above Mr. Ch's. Spencer's.
Richmond, 29th August, 1804.

Will positively be sold on Monday, the 10th inst. without reserve, for ready money, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

The BRICK TENEMENT,

ON the main-street, opposite the Post Office, and at present occupied by Micajah Davis, to satisfy a debt due to Samuel Meeker and Meeker, Dinmore & Co. of Philadelphia, by
BARTLETT STILL.
Sept 1, 1804.

For Sale,

At Doctor J. Cringan's medicinal store, a quantity of fresh

CASTOR OIL,

In bottles—made in this state.
September 1st, 1804.

THEATRE.

For the Benefit of
Messrs. Bailey and Martin.

THIS Evening, Saturday, September 1, will be presented, a celebrated Comedy, called
HEIGHO FOR A HUSBAND,
OR
The Female Fortune Hunters.
Being a parody on Faquer's admired Comedy of the *Beaux Stratagem.*
Between the Play and Farce, a Pantomimical Ballet, called
The Scheming Milliners,
OR A BEAU NEW TRIMMED.

In the course of the Ballet, an ALLEMANDE, by Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Poe and Mr. Lynch.
The whole to conclude with A DANCE, by the characters.

To which will be added, the Comic Opera of
THE SHIPWRECK,
OR
THE SAILOR BOYS.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—Price One Dollar. Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

*** Persons are employed to keep all noise from the outside of the theatre during the performance.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the PUBLIC, that she has opened a BOARDING HOUSE near Judge Wythe's brick buildings, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Obediah Gathright.
MARY McDONALD.
August 29th, 1804.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the district of Williamsburg in April last, will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson, dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,

A Tract of LAND.

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the estate of the said Hugh Nelson, dec. containing about 380 acres, more or less, lying on both sides the South Anna River, together with the MERCHANT MILL and its APPURTENANCES, which, for a number of years past, has been occupied by Micajah Crew as a manufacturing mill. Possession of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year.

The above property will be sold "upon a credit 'till the 14th day of March 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per ann. from the 16th day of July 1800 'till the day of sale, part of the purchase money, and the residue of the purchase money is to be paid in cash" The commissioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premises to the purchaser, upon the purchaser's immediately executing a deed of trust for the premises to the commissioners, with a relinquishment of dower, if required, authorising two of the commissioners, on the non-payment of the aforesaid sum of nine hundred pounds, and the interest aforesaid, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newspaper published in the city of Richmond, to sell the premises.

A particular description of the property is omitted, because it is supposed that any person wishing to become a purchaser, would first view the premises. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will shew it and give any information that may be required.

THE COMMISSIONERS.
July 19th, 1804.

*** The sale of the above property is POSTPONED, on account of rainy weather, until the second day of October next.
THE COMMISSIONERS.
Crewsville, 28th August, 1804. 4w

Robert Gordon & Co.

HAVE just received by the Juliana from Madeira, and offer FOR SALE, 28 pipes, 26 hogsheads and 36 qr. casks of

MADEIRA WINE,

of the quality usually denominated BRAZIL.—It comes more particularly recommended, and costs higher than any they have heretofore received.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,
A few Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks of
Red Port & Dry Lisbon Wines,

Fine Old St. Estiphe and Leoville CLARET—a few pipes and hhds. of excellent FRENCH BRANDY—Antigua and Jamaica RUM—an assortment of Bolting Cloths—Copper in sheets, breasts and bottoms, fit for small stills—a few boxes of common and IX Tin—Copperas, Madder, Brimestone, White Lead and Spanish Brown; Spanish Wool Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, of a very fine quality; 4-4 Irish Linen, from 2s to 5s6 per yard sterling cost; Laced Cambric, Colonade, Jaconet, Glazed Plain and Fancy Cambric Muslins; Calicoes & Chintz; French Cambrics & Lace, part very fine; Men's & Women's black and lead coloured Silk Stockings; Ancle Socks; Cotton and Thread Stockings; Florentines, Moleskin, Peelongs and Lustrings; 5-4 Plaid and Striped Italian Silks; Bombazetts, Wildbores and Durants; Hardware and Cutlery, nearly every description; Nails, Spades, Smiths' Bellows and Anvils; Plated Tea Urns, Tea-pots, Candlesticks and Branches; Elegant Epergnes, Bowls, and other Cut Glass Ware.
Richmond, 29th Aug. 1804. 2tu&Sa4w

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of Jack Dennis, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no fleah marks perceivable, wears ear-bobs, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore*; the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.
WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.
May 15th, 1804. law1w*

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Milners and William Hay, *Defts.*

THE defendants, representatives of James Milners not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Cobbs, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

James Bridges and Robert Cunningham, *Defts.*

THE defendant Jas. Bridges not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plaintiff,*

And

Reuben Coleman, *Defendant.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804.

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Williamson Byrd, & —— ——, Defendants.

THE defendant Williamson Byrd not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804.

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Peter Legrand, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Scott and Company, Plaintiffs,

AGAINST } *In Chancery.*

John & George Scott, and George Watt, Defendants.

THE defendants, John and George Scott not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel. It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, J. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Rev'd. James Ogilvie, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

David Wright, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

William Thompson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

James Scott, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Robert Hughes, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Joseph Hardaway and Christopher McConnico, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lodowick Tuggle, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Job Johnson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lawrence Smith, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Drewry Yeoman, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

John Deiby, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Robert Haskins, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Thomas Burton, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Charles Patteson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Rev'd. James Ogilvie, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

—— Bibb, widow of William Bibb, deceased, representatives of the said William Bibb, Christopher McConnico and Robert C. Beasley, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Representatives of William Calland, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Atwood, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Patterson Bullock, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Philemon Byrd, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Walters Bann, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.